

II. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

A. GENERAL

Security cooperation directly contributes to U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. The following section outlines the range of security cooperation programs through which the U.S. Government provides military training and describes each program's particular benefits.

B. PROGRAMS FUNDED BY FOREIGN NATIONAL FUNDS - FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS)

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training. Total FMS sales in Fiscal Year 2011 (articles and training) were approximately \$28.3 billion. Security Cooperation Education and Training, including professional military education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via the FMS program. Security Cooperation Education and Training sales to foreign countries in Fiscal Year 2011 totaled over \$318.9 million.

C. PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Foreign Military Financing (FMF), finances the acquisition of U.S. defense articles, services, and training through grants. These grants support U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals, enhance bilateral and cooperative bilateral military relationships, enable allies and friendly nations to improve defense capabilities and interoperability to work toward common security goals and participate in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State manages the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations, and the Department of Defense (DoD) implements the program. Because FMF funding is used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both the U.S. armed forces and U.S. workers.

2. INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low-cost, high impact component of U.S. security assistance. In Fiscal Year 2011, the United States provided approximately \$105.788 million in training to students from 135 allied and partner nations.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries;
- Provide training that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S. forces; and

- Increase the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights in their own government and military.

Training provided under the IMET exposes foreign students to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and effective civilian control of the military. The IMET program's mandatory English-language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. This requirement facilitates the development of valuable professional and personal relationships that provide the U.S. access to and influence in a critical sector of society that plays a pivotal role in supporting and transitioning to democratic government. The IMET program introduces military and civilian participants to critical institutions and elements of U.S. democracy such as the judicial system, legislative oversight, free speech, equality issues, and commitment to human rights.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of professional military education and technical training activities conducted by DoD for international military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves more than 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to roughly 6,000 to 7,000 international students annually.

The Expanded IMET program is a subset of the IMET program that fosters greater understanding of and respect for civilian control of the military, exposes students to military justice systems, and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome challenges that can exist among armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators.

A less formal, but still significant, part of IMET is the U.S. Field Studies Program, which exposes students to the U.S. way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.

IMET assists U.S. allies and friendly nations in professionalizing their militaries through participation in U.S. military educational programs. The resulting military competence and self-sufficiency of U.S. allies and partner nations provides a wide range of benefits to the United States in terms of collective security, stability, and peace. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of U.S. military principles and integrate them into their own forces, military cooperation is strengthened. Similarly, opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises, as well as essential requirements for access to foreign military bases and facilities, are notably expanded. IMET fosters important military linkages essential to advancing the global security interests of the United States and improving the capabilities of its allies and partner nations.

3. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INL)

The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) partners with DoD to combat international drug trafficking, terrorist organizations, and other transnational crime groups by providing training (and other support) to strengthen law

enforcement and security institutions in key countries in Central and South America (particularly Colombia). Using both Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding, INL programs are designed to blunt the impact of international drugs and crime by strengthening foreign governments' ability to identify, confront, and disrupt the operations of these groups before they reach American soil.

In countries such as Colombia, where narco-terrorism poses a major threat, such assistance is provided to a broader range of police and military, including counterdrug units and personnel.

4. GLOBAL PEACE OPERATIONS INITIATIVE (GPOI)

The Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) was initially envisioned as a five-year program (encompassing Fiscal Years 2005-2009) to help address major gaps in international capacity to conduct Peace Support Operations (PSO). Such gaps included a shortage of capable peacekeepers and formed police units, limited national capabilities to train and sustain peacekeeping proficiencies, and a lack of international coordination mechanisms to assist the deployment of troop and police contingents to PSOs. Despite considerable progress in these areas since 2005, significant capacity shortfalls continue to impact the effectiveness of United Nations and regional PSOs. Addressing these gaps will require a long-term commitment to capacity-building by the United States and other contributing countries. To this end, in October 2008 a National Security Council Deputies Committee approved a five-year renewal of GPOI's mandate (Fiscal Years 2010-2014). Through policy statements and budgetary allocations, the current Administration subsequently affirmed its support for the continuation of PSO capacity-building activities through GPOI.

D. PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD)

1. DoD REGIONAL CENTERS FOR SECURITY STUDIES

The Regional Centers for Security Studies support the National Defense Strategy and DoD security cooperation priorities with programs designed to enhance security, deepen understanding of the United States, foster bilateral and multilateral partnerships, improve defense-related decision-making, and strengthen cooperation among U.S. and regional military and civilian leaders.

Each Regional Center, based on guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and its respective Combatant Command, tailors its program specifically to help meet the Secretary of Defense's key goals in each region. Common topics are regional security issues, defense planning, and civil-military relations.

Regional Centers have been established for all major regions of the world. The five Regional Centers are:

- The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)
- The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)

- The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS)
- The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Marshall Center)
- The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA Center)

Typical activities include in-resident extended academic programs, one- to three-week seminars conducted in the region, multi-day conferences, and research studies. In addition, the Regional Centers maintain communications with their former participants through electronic mail, web sites, newsletters, and country-based alumni organizations.

2. SECTION 1004 -- DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES: COUNTER-DRUG TRAINING SUPPORT (CDTS)

Counter-Drug Training Support (CDTS) includes deployments for training of foreign forces at the request of an appropriate law enforcement agency official, as defined in Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 1991. The purpose of the CDTS is to conduct counternarcotics-related training of foreign military and law enforcement personnel. Special Operations Forces (SOF) and conventional forces conduct the counter-drug training for light infantry, aviation, coastal, riverine, and rotary-wing operations, as well as staffs associated with counter-drug operations.

3. MINE ACTION (MA) PROGRAMS

The United States provides Mine Action (MA) assistance to many countries throughout the world to assuage the dangers of landmines, to promote regional peace and stability, and to advance U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. A collateral benefit of the program is the enhancement of operational readiness for participating U.S. forces. Within the overall MA program, DoD provides training to foreign nations in mine clearance operations, mine awareness education and information campaigns, assistance in the establishment of MA centers, emergency medical care, and leadership and management skills needed to conduct a national-level MA program successfully. When called upon for MA training, the ultimate goal of DoD participation is to develop a self-sustaining, indigenous demining capability within each recipient country.

SOF normally conducts MA training, using the “train-the-trainer” concept, with augmentation from explosive ordnance disposal and engineer personnel as needed. The Combatant Commands execute the MA program, facilitating military-to-military engagement opportunities. Such participation allows the Combatant Commanders to work closely with Country-Teams to show mine-affected countries how military forces can support the civilian population. By participating in these activities, the Combatant Commands and the Country Teams demonstrate the U.S. commitment to provide direct, bilateral humanitarian assistance, relieve suffering, improve the socio-economic environment, and promote regional stability.

4. DISASTER RESPONSE (HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE)

The goal of disaster response training is an improved host nation capability to respond to disasters effectively, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for a U.S. military response. Humanitarian Assistance (HA) is authorized pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2561 to provide

transportation of humanitarian relief or for other humanitarian purposes, including training in disaster response/preparedness. Normally, HA and training conducted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2561 are not provided to foreign militaries. However, selected host nation armed forces personnel are occasionally included in the training to demonstrate the military's role in supporting civilian agencies during emergencies. In some instances, disaster response training is provided directly to the host nation's military when it is the only government agency capable of responding to the natural disaster. Disaster response training provides the necessary skills for the civilian leaders of foreign governments and institutions to organize emergency workers, hospital medical and administrative personnel, and military members to respond to natural disasters. Additionally, disaster response programs contribute to regional stability, and support both ambassadorial and command theater security cooperation strategies.

5. REGIONAL DEFENSE COMBATING TERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM (CTFP)

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a DoD security cooperation program that engages foreign military officers, defense ministry officials, and foreign security officials, and provides them with education and training to augment regional cooperation in support of overseas contingency operations. The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Counter Terrorism and Interdependent Capabilities (SO/CT&IC) oversees the development and execution of mobile and resident U.S. institutional courses that are designed to: 1) build counter-terrorism capabilities and capacities of partner nations; 2) build and strengthen a global network of counter-terrorism experts and practitioners committed to participation in support of U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations; and 3) counter ideological support for terrorism. This program allows DoD to provide education and training that enhance tools to effectively build, manage, and sustain counter-terrorism programs. Specifically, the CTFP is used to bolster the capacity of nations to detect, monitor, and interdict the activities of terrorist networks ranging from weapons trafficking and terrorist-related financing to actual operational planning by terror groups. The CTFP complements existing Security Cooperation programs and fills a current void in the U.S. Government's efforts to provide targeted counter-terrorism assistance. This program is a key tool for Combatant Commanders to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign counter-terrorism training. Combatant Commands identify and recommend to SO/CT&IC for approval CTFP participants who have a direct impact on their country's ability to cooperate with the United States in overseas contingency operations.

6. SECTION 1206 AUTHORITY (BUILDING PARTNERSHIP CAPACITY)

Section 1206, National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2006, as amended, authorizes the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct or support a program to build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces to conduct counterterrorist operations, or to participate in or support military and stability operations in which U.S. Armed Forces are a participant. Building Partnership Capacity is directed toward partner nations that uphold the cornerstones of democracy, human rights, attendant fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. Pursuant to Section 1206(d), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly formulate this program.

7. SERVICE-SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

A. Academy Exchanges/Service Academy Foreign Student Program.

DoD's three service academies (the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy) have conducted traditional academic exchange programs of varying length and content. As with civilian exchanges, U.S. cadets and midshipmen may spend a portion of the academic year or summer training period at a comparable foreign institution while counterpart students participate in the U.S. program. In addition, the Service Academy Foreign Student Program allows up to 60 foreign students to attend each Service Academy at any one time as actual members of an Academy class (i.e., as full-time, four-year degree candidates). The foreign and national security policy justification for these activities centers is of inestimable value in exposing future foreign leaders, at the beginning of their careers, to their U.S. peers in an environment that is designed to promote military professionalism. The presence of foreign students in U.S. institutions also serves our foreign and national security policy interests by exposing future U.S. military leaders to individuals from the many parts of the globe to which they may deploy or work within coalition operations. The cost reflected in the report represents the cost to DoD. Some countries reimburse all or a portion of the cost of the program to the Service Academies.

B. Aviation Leadership Program (ALP).

The Aviation Leadership Program (ALP) provides Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) to 15-20 select international students per year from friendly, less-developed nations. ALP is a U.S. Air Force-funded program authorized pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 9381-9383. ALP consists of English-language training, Introduction to Flight Training, UPT, and necessary related training, as well as programs to promote increased awareness and understanding of U.S. democratic institutions and society. The duration of ALP is one to two years depending on the amount of English-language training required to bring the student up to entry-level and the student's progression through the UPT program. ALP was suspended for Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001 due to a shortfall of UPT quotas for overall Air Force requirements. The program resumed in Fiscal Year 2002 with a number of students entering into English-language training and follow-on undergraduate pilot training in Fiscal Year 2003.

C. Exchanges.

Pursuant to Section 544 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA) (22 U.S.C. § 2347(c)), reciprocal professional military education (PME) exchanges allow foreign military personnel to attend PME institutions in the United States (other than service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Section 30A of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2770(a)), authorizes the President to provide training and related support to military and civilian defense personnel of

a friendly foreign country or an international organization. Such training and related support are provided by a Secretary of a military department. Unit exchanges conducted under this statute are authorized only pursuant to an agreement negotiated for such purposes, and are integrated into the theater engagement strategies of the relevant combatant commander. Recipient countries must provide, on a reciprocal basis, comparable training and related support within a reasonable period of time (which may not be more than one year) of the provision of training and related support by the United States.

8. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT (FAA) -- FAA DRAWDOWN

Section 506(a)(1) of the FAA (22 U.S.C. § 2318) authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training, not to exceed \$100,000,000 in any fiscal year, if the President determines and reports to the Congress that an unforeseen emergency exists which requires immediate military assistance to a foreign country or international organization, and that such emergency requirements cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act, or any other law except Section 506 of the FAA.

Under section 506(a)(2) of the FAA, the President may direct the drawdown of articles and services from the inventory and resources of any agency of the United States Government and military education and training from the Department of Defense if the President determines and reports to the Congress that it would be in the national interest of the United States to draw down such articles, services, and military education and training.

E. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY/U.S. COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Coast Guard routinely assists other federal agencies such as the Department of State and the Department of Defense through the provision of training and technical assistance. Subject areas span the full breadth of Coast Guard core mission areas, including maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, port security, and marine safety. As the Coast Guard has no independent authority to conduct this training, funding is provided under programs such as Anti-Terrorism Assistance, INL programs, Cooperative Threat Reduction programs, IMET, and the FMF program, among others. Countries may also use their national funds to purchase training through the FMS program.

Pursuant to 14 U.S.C. § 195, the President may authorize foreign nationals to receive instruction at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), with the permission of the Secretary of the respective department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The number of foreign USCGA cadets may not exceed 36 at any given time. Cadets may earn a Bachelor of Science degree in one of the following disciplines:

- Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering;
- Electrical Engineering;
- Civil Engineering;
- Mechanical Engineering;
- Marine and Environmental Science;

- Management;
- Government;
- Operations Research and Computer Analysis.

The presence of foreign students at the USCGA serves to enhance international relationships with key maritime partners around the world. Normally, sponsoring governments agree in advance to reimburse the Coast Guard for all costs incurred for a cadet's training at the USCGA. Countries may request a waiver to this policy, which can only be granted by the Secretary of the respective department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Therefore, the figures provided in this report represent only those costs borne by the U.S. Coast Guard. Countries also must agree that the cadet will serve in the comparable maritime service of his or her respective country upon graduation. An appropriate duration of service is determined by the sponsoring government.